

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

SPECIAL REPORT ON AN ENGAGEMENT AT CASTLEMAN FERRY.

The Union Forces Repulsed—Failure to Cross the Shenandoah—A Doubtful Story.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 8th inst., received here to-night, contains the following editorial:

We have received intelligence of an engagement at Castleman Ferry, on the Shenandoah River, in Clark County. It seems the enemy, whose main force is believed to have crossed the Potowmack into Loudon County, attempted to throw a large body of troops across the Shenandoah, at the point designated, with the supposed intention of moving upon Winchester.

Castleman Ferry is on the direct road from Leesburg to Winchester, and about 17 miles from the latter point, and about 3 miles from Snicker'sville, which is just at the foot of the Blue Ridge. A brigade of Gen. Hill's division crossed the Ferry on the west side of the river, and the Union forces approached from the eastern or Loudon side. When the enemy came within range, no pieces opened on them, and a brisk artillery duel of three-quarters of an hour ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the Yankees.

Sufficient to say, not a man on the Confederate side was injured, while the enemy's loss is known to have been about forty killed and nearly one hundred wounded.

After the enemy retired, a flag of truce was sent requesting permission to remove their wounded and bury their dead.

An Insubordinate Lieutenant Dismissed in Disgrace.

LEXINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

Lieut. Johnson of the 17th Kentucky (Union), author of Adam R. Johnson, the Rebel guerrilla of Chicago, tendered his resignation to Major-General Cook, alleging as a reason the publication by the President of his Emancipation Proclamation, when Gen. McCook ordered him arrested and sent to the military prison in irons. After ten or fifteen days' confinement, no charge having been referred, Gen. McCook relieved him, ordering him to join his regiment without delay. Johnson again tendered his resignation on the same grounds, when he was released under arrest and dismissed from the service in disgrace, and his insignia of office stripped from him in the presence of the whole regiment. Gen. Rosecrans's orders on the subject were read at the head of the regiment. Johnson was sent back to our lines to report to Gen. Boyle, and directed to re-enter the lines.

An Elizabethtown Boy Shot by the Rebels.

From the *Lexington Freeman*.

The following is an "ever true tale." The victim, Mr. Burger, is a native of Esopus, in this county, where his parents now reside. Burger was formerly a boatman on the North River, and is well known in Rensselaer and vicinity. Leaving this section, he went on board of a vessel running between New-York and Charleston, was forced into the Rebel service, and was afterward shot, as the Rebels alleged, for attempting to desert. We ask every loyal man, every "sympathizer" with Rebeldom, to read the account of his military execution. We are sure no person will make every loyal heart beat more patriotically, and make every "sympathizer" hang his head. The account is taken from a Southern paper:

MILITARY EXECUTION.

The sentence of the Court-Martial on Corporal George H. Burger, Company L, 1st Regiment S. U. Artillery, who was found guilty of no intention to desert, and attempting to persuade others to desert with him, was carried into effect on Sullivan's Island on Thursday, precisely at 12 m. He was shot at that hour in the open space, about two hundred yards to the east of the Morris House, just beyond the Beaufort Battery, in full view of the blockading fleet.

The execution took place in the presence of the unfortunate man's own regiment, also Col. Keitt's regiment, a portion of Col. Devinney's regiment, and the Provost-Marshal's Guard, composed of a detachment from the 4th Georgia and the Cherokee Battalion.

The proceedings were under the control of the Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Col. Galliard, and were marked by great military solemnity and precision. The prisoner was brought out by the guard, accompanied by the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, who administered to him the consolations of religion, and offered up a last prayer previous to his execution. Although he seemed deeply impressed with the gravity of the sentence, he was marched beside the square to the stake, the hand playing the dead march, the prisoner's demeanor was perfectly composed, and evinced a calm resigning to his fate.

All the balls fired, six in number, though apparently alive for about five minutes afterward.

The deceased was but a few months over twenty-one years of age, and had been engaged previous to the war on several vessels trading between New-York and Charleston. He was buried in the soldiers' burying-ground on Sullivan's Island.

The New System of Physical Training.

Last summer, a pale, delicate woman of the name of Plumb, who was a student at the Lightfoot Medical School, left that institution with a determination to test the merits of Dr. Lewis's new system of gymnastics. At that time it was with difficulty she could run up and down stairs, and a short walk in the street was followed by fatigue.

After an absence of less than three months she returned to this city radiant with health, able to walk six miles in the morning before breakfast, and perform feats of strength and endurance that entitle her to the position among women that Hammon does among men. If the reader doubts this statement, he can be convinced by attending the lectures and exhibitions given more or less frequently every week at the Water-Cure by Mrs. Plumb and Mr. Wood.

This lady is a graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis's Normal Institute, for Physical Education, Boston, and we propose to say a few words respecting this new and improved system of physical training known as the "light gymnastics" which claim to command the following peculiar advantages: The apparatus is light, simple, and inexpensive; the movements are easy, elegant, and pleasing, being suited to the accompaniment of music, and designed for both sexes in concert. These movements call into exercise the muscles not used in ordinary employments or amusements, and are appropriate to the parlor or the gymnasium. Every muscle of the body is brought into motion, without straining or unpleasant effort. Many of the attitudes are graceful and more striking than those ordinarily witnessed on the stage. In a word, it is poetry in motion, and motion set to music.

The Mixed Court for the Suppression of the Slave-Trade.—This Court was organized on Wednesday morning in the Grand Jury Room of the United States Court. Truman Smith, esq., as Judge on the part of the United States, and Cephas Brindall, esq., as Arbitrator; Edward M. Archbold, esq., as Judge on the part of the British Government, and William Dudley Ryder, esq., Arbitrator.

Mr. Ryder has long filled the same position in a like Court at Havre; he is a barrister, and a descendant of the celebrated Chief-Justice Kyd. George P. Andrews, esq., Assistant District Attorney, has been appointed Registrar of the Court. This Court is established under a recent treaty of Great Britain, and has exclusive jurisdiction of all captures of slaves by British or American cruisers on the coast of Cuba. The treaty provides for the detaining of such cruisers, with special instructions in regard to the exercise of the right of search by them. The proceedings are summary, and every cause must be decided within six months from the time jurisdiction is acquired. All questions of damages arising from unjust detentions are to be finally passed by this Court, and there is no appeal from any of its decisions. Condemned vessels are to be sold for the benefit of the two Governments, and negroes taken off such vessels are to receive from the Court a certificate of compensation, and then delivered to the Government by whose cruiser the captured vessel was made, to be set at liberty.

In this new system of physical culture, the dumb-bells used are made of wood, and weigh about two pounds each. In some of the German schools dumb-bells are made of metal, and weigh from fifty to one hundred pounds each, and our gymnasts to a certain extent have copied their example. Using light weights, boxing and small-sword exercises, according to the teachings of

Dr. Lewis, require more skill, precision, and dash, and give more elasticity and tone to the nervous system than climbing poles, swinging on ropes, or walking head downwards, or lifting heavy weights; besides the motions made by such exercise afford more graceful attitudes, and more skillful posturing. To correct stooping shoulders dumb-bells are thrust upward—of course the positions are varied. Burdens upon the head straighten the spine, and an iron crown weighing from five to thirty pounds is sometimes used; a cut fitted to the skull prevents pressure. In the exercise with rings there are many changes, so with the wands, but we have not space to go into particulars. We see by this new method of imparting vigor and elasticity to the body, that size is not a sure indication of strength, that strength is not a certain evidence of health. When the men, women and children of this country pay due attention to physical culture, we shall find the well-balanced head, nicely poised over a healthy, flexible and symmetrical body. Mrs. Plumb and Mr. Wood are considered two of the most efficient teachers of this new science of health, and their lessons and exhibitions are very interesting and instructive.

On Tuesday evening the class in Prof. Dio Lewis's system of physical culture met in the lecture-room of the Hygiene Institute on Locust street. There were about 30 persons male and female in the class, and a number of spectators were present to witness the working of the new system of physical training.

Dumb-bells made of wood, and weighing less than two pounds each, were used in a variety of ways, calling into play all the muscles of the body. They were thrust backward and forward, up and down, in graceful curves, and horizontal lines, singly and in pairs, now sweeping around the head, and then touching the floor. They were placed upon the chest, under the arms and swung right and left while the operators leaned this way and that way, taking themselves firmly on their feet or moving their feet simultaneously with their hands. Wooden rings were next called for. Two persons standing face to face took hold of a pair of these and performed a regular series of gymnastic exercises, bending backward and forward, twisting the rings in their hands, stooping and rising, standing erect or stepping forward according to the directions of the teacher. All the attitudes are elastic and elegant, and when made in concert, as they usually are, motions are as uniform as those made by a disciplined regiment of zouaves. Motions somewhat similar are made with the wands. The students also march, skip, and promenade, and go through a system of training which cannot fail to perfect the physical development, promote health and lengthen life.

Large Counterfeiting Operations—The Operator Arrested and His Plates Seized—Eight Different Banks Worked Upon.

The greatest haul of counterfeiting apparatus recovered for years was made Tuesday, John Jenkins, Deputy United States Marshal of Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin, Chief of the Detective Police of Philadelphia, and Sergeant Edward Tryon, of the Eighteenth Ward Police of Philadelphia, succeeded in arresting a man named George White, 50 years of age, whose place of residence is No. 233 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and whose place of business is No. 33 Cedar street, New-York, under the assumed name of John Johnson. He was formerly employed by the American Bank Note Company. All the paraphernalia of the counterfeiting business was seized. The finished "plates" and "vignettes," as also those undergoing the process of completion, betrayed a master workman.

Finished plates of the following banks are recovered:

Commercial Bank, Glens Falls, N. Y., five.

Bank of Orange County, N. Y., five.

Potowmack Bank, Fall River, R. I., two.

Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I., one.

W. A. & Co., Worcester, Mass., one.

First Bank, Reading, Pa., two.

Carter's Bank, Palmyra, N. Y., three.

Manufacturers' Bank, Troy, N. Y., two.

Bank of White, 50 years.

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